

been found sympatrically with Orange-cheeked Parrot *G. barrabandi* at Alta Floresta (R. Hoyer pers. comm.) and with Vulturine Parrot *G. vulturina* on the middle Tapajós (Gaban-Lima *et al.* 2002). The range of *G. aurantiocephala* is still inadequately known but its preference for *campinarana* forest (Gaban-Lima *et al.* 2002) suggests it could occur sympatrically (but perhaps not syntopically) with either *G. barrabandi* or *G. vulturina* over a considerable area. The contact zones hypothesised by Haffer for the Madeira–Tapajós interfluvium appear to be not only much broader, but perhaps more complex than previously imagined, as evidenced by recent observations of *Pteroglossus* and *Gypopsitta*. These discoveries do not invalidate the importance of the rio Teles Pires region as a contact zone, but do illustrate the difficulty of determining where such zones lie and how much overlap exists between parapatric taxa given the dearth of basic presence/absence information for avian distributions in much of Amazonia.

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A substitute name for *Celeus lugubris castaneus* Olrog

by Rosendo Fraga & Edward C. Dickinson

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This woodpecker was named in 1963 from near Bato, on the río Negro, dpto. Beni, Bolivia. However *Picus castaneus* Wagler, 1829, now *Celeus castaneus* (Wagler, 1829) attached to a species from Central America, is a prior name and thus Olrog's secondary homonym requires substitution. In its place, we propose:

Celeus lugubris olrogi, nom. nov.

The new name honours Claës Olrog, a Swedish-born ornithologist of considerable importance in the development of Argentine ornithology. Vuilleumier (1995) wrote a recent tribute to his memory. The new subspecific name is a noun in the genitive case and was formed according to Art. 31.1.2 of ICZN (1999).

The type (no. 11902) in the Instituto Miguel Lillo, Tucumán, has been examined and photographed. It is a male and at first glance appears sufficiently different to warrant recognition. Olrog described it as distinct in colour, being chocolate-brown rather than the brownish black of the nominate or blackish like *C. l. kerri* Hargitt, 1891. Although Olrog had two specimens that he attributed to the more easterly *C. l. roosevelti* Cherrie, 1916, he mentioned no difference between these and his new form, except to state that the size of the new race differed from all others. Olrog had six Bolivian specimens that he attributed to this form, three each from Beni and Santa Cruz de la Sierra. Further study is required to confirm the distinctness of this population.

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A substitute name for *Turdus serranus unicolor* Olrog & Contino

by Rosendo Fraga & Edward C. Dickinson

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In 1970 Olrog and Contino gave the name *Turdus serranus unicolor* to an apparently new form of thrush, collected at 2,500 m near El Duraznillo, Alto Calilegua, dpto. Valle Grande, prov. Jujuy, Argentina. Unfortunately this name is unavailable as it is preoccupied by *Turdus unicolor* Tickell, 1833, from India. In its place we propose:

Turdus serranus continoi, nom. nov.

The new name honours Francisco Contino, an amateur ornithologist and bird illustrator from Jujuy, Argentina who wrote several ornithological papers, one in English, and a field guide to the birds of north-west Argentina. The new subspecific name is a noun in the genitive case and was formed according to Art. 31.1.2 of ICZN (1999).

The type (no. 13142) in the Instituto Miguel Lillo, Tucumán, has been examined and photographed. It is an adult female and the validity of the form is currently based on the female plumage, which is almost uniformly olivaceous brown, paler in the underparts. Adult females from nearby Bolivian and Peruvian populations have a marked reddish tinge,